Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

mature Cestode, may have become infested by adopting the new arrivals as food. This alternative seems the more plausible.

The author believes that Amphibians and Reptiles may have become infected by eating fish or invertebrate intermediate hosts containing larvæ Proteocephalids.

OPTIC PROJECTION.

Dr. Simon Henry Gage who for many years has been an active member of this Society and has twice been its President, and his son, Dr. Henry Phelps Gage, are the joint authors of a book, just issued, with the above title. The expressed object of the book is so to place before the intelligent reader the principles of optic projection, accompanied by such simple and careful directions and illustrations, that any one may become sufficiently proficient to get real satisfaction from the practise of the art.

The tremendous growth in the realization of the value of projection in all kinds of educational work and the great advances in the making of projection apparatus make the book most valuable not alone to users of such instruments, but to manufacturers and to general students of optical processes as well. The work has been done with characteristic painstaking and attention to detail. It is a record of a tremendous amount of practical manipulation and experiment with all manner of projection devices. It is safe to predict that it will become a standard reference work and handbook for the people for whom it is intended.

One of the outstanding features of the treatise is its suggestions for adapting and combining parts of standard apparatus for special uses, and thus for making economical combinations and elaborations at home.

This book ought to do much to bring closer together the manufacturer and the user of projection apparatus. The manufacturer must make allowance for the lack of optical and mechanical knowledge and skill on the part of the users, and the user must understand that the best results can only be had by understanding the principles upon which the apparatus is built.

There are fifteen chapters, with appendices, bibliography, etc. The illustrations are abundant. These consist not merely of photographs of apparatus, but of adequate sectional drawings of details.

The principal chapter headings are as follows: Magic Lantern with Direct Current; Magic Lantern with Alternating Current; Magic Lantern for Use on House Electric Lighting System; Magic Lantern with Lime Light; Magic Lantern with Petroleum, Gas, Acetylene, and Alcohol Lamps; Magic Lantern with Sunlight; Projection of Opaque Objects; Preparation of Lantern Slides; Projection Microscope; Drawing and Photography with Projection Apparatus; Moving Pictures; Projection Rooms and Screens; Electric Currents and their Measurement,—Wiring, Control, Candle Power, etc.; Optics of Projection; Uses of Projection in Physics; Normal Vision and Eye defects.

The appendix contains an account of the origin and development of projection apparatus; makers and dealers in this apparatus; bibliography; and an extended index.

There is nothing in print which will so nearly give all he must have to the worker who must himself install his apparatus from the ground up, and control its manipulation.

Optic Projection, by S. H. and H. P. Gage. Comstock Publishing Co., Ithaca, N. Y. Illustrated, 731 pages. Price $3.00, postpaid.

THE EVOLUTION OF SEX IN PLANTS.

Under this title Dr. J. M. Coulter writes the initial number of a new Science Series to be issued by the University of Chicago. The expressed purpose of this series is to bring alike to the specialist and the layman summaries of generally accepted results in various fields of investigation with a minimum of technical details. Each issue will limit itself to the statement of a single problem.

The present topic is discussed in eight chapters, as follows:—1, Asexual Reproduction; 2, Origin of Sex; 3, Differentiation of Sex; 4, Evolution of Sex Organs; 5, Alternation of Generations; 6, Differentiation of Sexual Individuals; 7, Parthenogenesis; and 8, A Theory of Sex. The book as a whole is a luminous organization of the facts with which the teachers of Botany are familiar.

Of course plants show the most remarkable persistence of nonsexual reproduction. The lowest plants have no other method.